

EDITOR'S CHAT.

VALUE OF PAINSTAKING IN ALL THINGS. Carlyle says of Wellington that "he had an infinite capacity for taking pains," The great Napoleon met his Waterico, and this same "infinite capacity for taking pains" is what defeated him. Application and painstaking gether, there ought to be many to respond to dish. Bake in a quick oven till soft, basting are often more desirable qualities than bril-

liancy of intellect and talent. It is not the brightest boy who makes the greatest success in the world, but the plodding, hard-working boy who builds a solid foundation for the future by earnest, rigid study and

application. Nothing was ever accomplished in this world without application. Genius-the gift of music, poetry, art, composition-all the attributes of the human mind are utterly worthless without application.

There would have been no invention, no literature, no music, no human progress had not the power of application accompanied the other forces of thought. Painstaking is within the reach of all of us, no matter how highly or how poorly we are endowed by nature. Show me the child who does his little task well, and I will show you the man who will succeed in the big things of life.

The boy who takes pains with his kite and keeps his gun bright and shining, is the man who will keep the weeds out of his farm and rust from his farm implements, and whose barns are clean and in good repair. The girl who treasures up her dolls and puts away her belongings will keep her house clean and neat and her children wholesome and orderly. To learn to do the little things well is to pre-

Nothing is too trivial, no task too menial, but is worth painstaking and well doing. A practical application of this principle might well be made among our own C.C. ranks in the matter of letter-writing alone. In many cases

we are only known through our letters, and we are judged by them. They are but thought expressions of ourselves. If our letters are carefully written and punctusted and the composition good, we will impress others as refined, intelligent persons well

worth knowing and cultivating. If, on the contrary, our penmanship is illegible, our spelling bad, and our language poor, we are judged I think we are all apt to be careless about our letters. Painstaking is a good habit to follow in composition, and the "infinite capacity" of Wellington is well worthy of emulation in all

CONVERSATION CLUB.

of our duties and habits of living.

Our Roll-Call-Passing in Review-Value of Labor Unions.

Rules of the Club, -1. Write briefly, 2. Write only on one side of the paper. S. Write to the point. 4.
Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Each week the names of those writing the best lettersstyle composition spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second bonor will include a deficiency in some one point.

OUR ROLL-CALL. All loyal, law abiding citizens of the United Sintes, and their sons and daughters who would join the Loyal Home Workers in their march of Progress and Patriotism, are asked to send on their names to our roll-call. They must come recom-mended by some Loyal Home Worker, or some loyal citizen in the communities in which they live. When their names are on the roll call they become cadets of the L.H.W., and are entitled to send on applications for member-hip in the Loyal Home Workers Association. Amos L. Seaman, Secretary, 5161 Minerva avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Annual dues, 25 cents.

N. S. Conor. Williamsport, Pa.; Antonelli M. Betts, v.d., 186 Circular street, Saratoga, N. Y.; Ethel G. Bradford, v.d., Rockport, Mass., desires to exchange postal autographs; May Raymond, v.d., Box 204, Rockport, Mass., postal autographs; Jessie A. London, v.d., Etna, Ark,

Total, 15,396. PASSING IN REVIEW.

James Streeter, Mingo, Iowa, in writing of the recent Reunion in St. Paul, says that it was the " most enjoyable and enthusiastic Reunion ever held," and that there was "nothing to disturb the harmony of the week."

Many inquiries have been made about Edith, and why she was not at the Reunion. She was very ill at the time, and sent regrets to the Reunion which, for some reason, never reached there. Although Edith is better, she is still confined to her bed, and is still regretting all that she missed at St. Paul. Surely she was missed there, and her friends everywhere will send out loving thoughts to her, hoping that she will soon be well. Brother Close, of Fort Wayne, Ind., says that

he needs no letter recommendation of his character any place than his membership in the L.H.W. This speaks well for our standing in the great outside world. The Sons of Veterans News-Letter, a bright

ittle paper published at Neenab, Wis., has the I. H. W. included in the list of patriotic societies of America.

Mattie Elliott, Greensburg, Ind., gives a trips of the great Rennion. Twelve Loyal Home Workers spent four days at the famous resort, Lake Minuctonka, and crowded as much sight seeing into the four days as tourists genhow much better the C. C. does things than

Brothers Seaman, Close, Buchen, and Burr chartered a steam yacht one afternoon and the are so eager to criticise them. merry party sailed around, touching the points

mitage," as decribed by her, will be of unusual interest, as fellows : "The Hermitage is where Capt. George B. Halstead lives all alone. He owns 40 acres of land by the Lake, and has lived there alone for 20 years.

His brother was a hermit, and lived there before him for many years, and it was thus that the place derived its name. The brother was buried in front of the cottage where he lived, and a flag floats over his grave day and

and a consin of Murat Halstead, the journalist. The Hermitage is full of souvenirs, and the walls both inside and out are decorated with names written in every shape and form.

The L.H.W. were not forgetful to leave theirs written on a piece of paper and pinned to a joist inside by Mr. Seaman. We found the collection of cards, photographs, autographs, not entirely an evil. It should be known that eral, but I don't thoroughly know the ropes

and curios very interesting. A PLEA FOR OUR SHUT-INS.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: A soldier friend, G. W. Fierling, Wannets, Neb., writing to me in regard to Ella M. Feather, to whom so many of you sent birthday letters, says there is a wild vine there called the Buffalo Gourd, bearing gourds of beautiful variegated colors; the fruit is from two to three inches in diameter, and slightly elongated. The Indian medicine-men use the pulp from the goards in their medicines; and the white people, when in need of a blood purifier, dig the roots, wash and cut them fine, boil them in water, sweeten to taste with loaf-sugar, and they have a remedy better than sarsaparilla. He thinks the vine, being a novelty, deserves a place in our Eastern dooryards, and he will gather the seeds, send them to Ella or me, and a packet will be sent out to anyone on receipt of 10 cents; the proceeds to go to Ella to furnish needed articles

for Winter and for medicine. Then Sister Harriet Bartow, New Causan, Conn., one of our old-time active members, but ducks always. Although apples are so abunnow a shut-in, desires to aid Ella as best she dant in this country, we Americans little unan, and proposes to crechet an afghan for her, derstand their manifold uses.

as she (Ella) is confined to her bed all the time, and needs the warm clothing; but that she (Hattie) cannot afford to buy all the material.

Thanking all who so kindly sent me their sympathy when my home was made so lonely by the loss of my dear mother. I am loyally Aunie L. Williams, Saugus, Mass.

LABOR UNIONS-PART III. Paper Preseanted the Committee oa Progress, Loyal Home Workers.

The magazines and papers published by various trades-unions assist the laborer to find the best market for his commodity. In this instance, the best market usually means the most productive market, or where the laborer can obtain the best wages, coupled with the best conditions necessary to hold a position, such as reasonable hours, proper safeguards for life and limb, also an agreeable employer and fellow-

Labor unions advise their members of the state of the labor market in various sections of the country from time to time. There are several methods by which this is done. The organs of many trades-unions publish statistics concerning the state of trade in various sec-

When there is a demand for carpenters in a certain locality, idle carpenters are urged to seek work in that section, and when their finances are such as to render them unable to do this the union of which they are a member requently assists them with gifts and loans of noney. During one year the Cigar Makers' International Union received nearly \$20,000 for pare us for the greater responsibilities of life. this purpose. This benefit consisted of railway fare from one town to another, and small sums of money for meals at each place.

When the market is dull or overcrowded in a

At times there are consequences very seriously injuring the personal life of the laborer, many of them tending to destroy his energy and ambition and ultimately engender a bitter feeling towards his employer. The mention of a few will suffice. The employer may exercise complete or partial rulership over the laborer in several different ways. He may influence the expenditures of the laborer, or pay him only at long intervals, this latter scheme leading to the use of credit, and of course debt in

A very common method practiced in America, of placing the laborer at a disadvantage with respect to his employer, is by means of the truck system. This consists of an establishment of one or more stores, owned by the employer. The laborer at times, and in some instances, is compelled to purchase his supplies at this store, and infrequently he possesses only nominal liberty to buy elsewhere. He is sometimes paid in orders on stores in which the employer or his agent has an interest. It may be interesting to note here that these orders are accepted elsewhere only at a discount. Strict notice is taken of those who fail to purchase at the company stores, and, as a result of their extreme temerity, they stand in danger of discharge. Another method consists in the occupation of houses owned by the cuplover, those living elsewhere are usually the first discharged. In several States these unjust, vicious, and tyrannical practices are forbidden by law, so great is the injury to the

The labor unions, as a great and growing power for good in educating the masses, occupy prominent position in the United States. They rank next to the churches and the public schools of the country in their influence for good. Unlike the schools, however, they aim to educate and develop man in all his relations-social, individual, religious, ethical, and political. The members in their regular meetings discuss questions of politics and economics in order to ascertain their bear-

ing on the interests of the masses. The laboring classes are the most thoroughgoing peace men to be found. They are about the only large class who really and truly desire peace between nations. All the wars ever fought have been at the expense of their blood. They favor the abandonment of armics and the use of the principles of arbitration in the settlement of disputes between nations. Their molto states their exact position; which is: "In peace, not in war, is the worker's emanci-

We frequently hear people say, "The laboring classes are intemperate, and with this curse dragging them down, they are unable to secure better conditions for themselves and their families." While this is true in some respects, in others such an estimate is entirely wrong. Labor organizations are a powerful force in this country making for temperance, because, while meeting together, they very naturally discuss their sources of weakness and strength They are fully aware that intemperance is a great source of weakness to them. However, people should never forget the temptation to drink which lies in the character of the toil of many laborers. Long hours and the expos- honest act. ure to the sudden and severe variations of our climate all tend to create a desire for intoxicants. In many, if not all, labor societies intemperance and profanity are forbidden by the rules, and for any infraction severe fines are imposed and strictly paid. How many clubs composed of our higher social classes exclude erally spend weeks to see, which only proves the use of intoxicants and impose fines for using profanity? When we come to an average, quite as many total abstainers are found

among the laborers as among the classes who In conclusion, a few words regarding the Morgan, who occupied a tent near the blue give its author no license to do any wrong. The Captain of the sacht Nina was most be derived from the use of arbitration in the shoved his head in through the flaps, and courteous and kind, particularly after he was settlement of labor disputes. In the first place, decorated with an L.H.W. badge. The "Her- without organized labor, the idea of arbitrawithout organized labor, the idea of arbitration is impossible. Capital having a most thorough organization, and being one of the factors of production, possesses an advantage over labor, another factor, unless labor is also massed together and stands on an equal footing with it. The opposition to arbitration has come

chiefly from the side of the employers. Someone has said : "There are three causes of opposition to labor organizations. One is ancient prejudice, another is the violent partisanship of some who have been brought into con-Capt. Halstead was one of Gen. Grant's staff, flict with them, and the third and most common is ignorance." Another writer said: "Their cause is so strong, that for a man in a nonpartisan position to oppose them is prima-facia

evidence of ignorance.' All true friends of the laboring man deprecate strikes, and I am sure the great army of trades-unionists do, also; but even a strike is all strikes are not foolish. Someone has said : They are a necessary part of our industrial

system. May the time soon come when the employer and the employed arrive at an understanding, based upon the principles of equity and justice for all concerned. The policeman's club, the prowling detective's doubtful services, the soldier's rifle, the careless bullet of hired mercenaries, exceptional laws, novel judicial procedure, new and strained interpretations of the law, are not life-giving forces which this the dog halted within a few feet of it to land of ours needs, and I am sure all true and loval Americans hope they never will be .-

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD. American Apples and Their Uses.

Arthur E. Sharpe, Denver, Colo.

Foreigners, especially the Germans, use apples very extensively in cooking all kinds of meats as well as in cakes and puddings. Chickens and turkeys are often stuffed with apples, and

Cut the apples into slices through the cross grain, leaving in the seeds and core. Dip in flour, sprinkle with sugar, and fry in hot fat. Serve as a vegetable with beefsteak or pork, although pork is usually better with apple PICKLED APPLES.

Miss Louise Johnson, however, gives this recipe, which will be worth a trial, as her recipes are always fine : "Rusect apples make the best pickle. Take out the flower of the apple; stick several cloves in each apple; make a sirup with the following proportions: To every quart of vinegar take three pounds of sugar, the juice and rind of one lemon, an ounce of preserved ginger and an ounce of mace. Boil the apples in this sirup until they are tender. It should just cover them when put in the kettle, and should not boil hard, or it will spoil the shape of the apples.' BAKED APPLES.

For invalids and dyspeptics, as well as for people generally, baked apples are considered reat delicacy. Indeed, the old-fashioned baked apples of our grandmothers, is now a fashionable dish, in good demand at our fine restaurants and hotels. They are nice pre-She can procure the worsted for 10 cents a skein; 20 skeins are needed. All who wish to pared as follows: Core and pare sour apples; put them in a shallow earthen dish, fill the assist in the good work please foward their dimes to Harriet Bartow, New Canaan, Conu., cavities with sugar mixed with grated lemon Box 31. There are so many of us banded to- rind; add water to cover the bottom of the often with sirup.

COMPOTE OF APPLES. Make a sirup with one cup of sugar, one cup f water, and a square inch of stick cinnamon. Boil slowly for 10 minutes, skimming well. Core and pare eight or ten tart apples; cook till nearly done in the sirup. Drain and cook them a few minutes in the oven. Boil the sirup till almost like a jelly. Arrange the apples on a dish for serving. Fill the core cavities with jelly Pour the sirup over them. Serve at the table with whipped or plain cream. Delicious

and easy dessert. POOD FOR THE TIRED BRAIN Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It furnishes building material for brain and nerves (the phosphates) and imparts renewed strength.

HIS LAST GAME. Why a Lawyer Refused to Accept a Winning

and Decided to Play No More. [Youth's Companion.] A party of five gentlemen had been in the habit of meeting once a week to play poker. They were each of them ordinarily successful in his profession, and were respected in their business and personal relations. The incident given below, that took place at their

last meeting for the purpose of an evening's as it may seem, is strictly true. certain section, members are warned to keep stances, each of the players, because of what 1 Th., 4:1. away from that locality until better conditions seemed to be the strength of his own hand,

which had previously been made. One of the five men was a lawyer who had many important clients depending upon him. He was the most imperturbable of the players, and held the highest cards in his hands. He knew that he was a sure winner, for no other combination could possibly beat him.

The excitement became extreme, and the betting had risen from hundreds of dollars to \$1,000. The lawyer for a monent changed color, then put his hand into his pocket, took out a roll of bills, and counting from it a housand dollars, laid them in the middle of the table, thus covering the last bet. He

then said: "I call you," which is the technical way of | 49:17; 50:13; Dan., 9:12. bringing the betting to an end. As he did so he turned pale, and his hand shook as he Den., 29:24; Jer., 22:8, 9, 28. showed his winning cards. The doctor of the party thought that he was going to faint 29:25-29; 2 Chr., 7:22; Jer., 5:19; 16:10-13; from the excitement of winning such an unusual amount, and sprang to assist him, but the lawyer waved him back and bent his head, trying to control himself. His friends felt that his emotion was due to some unusual cause. In silence they looked on while he did a strange thing.

First he took 10 \$100 bills from the heap of money he had won, and, folding them together, he put them with the roll he had taken from his pocket.

from the remainder and pushed the rest away, looking at it steadily for a second or two without speaking. At length he said, raising his hand and registering a solemn oath-we quote his words exactly: "I am done with poker. Loving the

moment forever. I have stepped across the after the anointment of Solomon as King, in border-line of dishonor to-night. The money | the 42d year of the King's life, I have just put back into my pocket was given to me by a client to be paid out this morning, and if I had lost it I could not immediately have replaced it. I had it in the opportunity to deposit it in the bank, V. 6. and in the excitement of the game I forgot that it was not my own. The fascination

was not my own." His friends took up their money and the Winter home of the King. bowed in silence. Their astonishment and respect were too great for words. The lawyer soon rose and left the room, never to

He had unconsciously given a striking illustration of the fact that the essence of character which we call soul may be lost or saved at the moment when one comes to the border-line between an honest and a dis-

He Did Not Know the Ropes. [Harper's Round Table.]

Gen. Morgan, of Illinois, who commanded a brigade in Davis's Division, was so careless in his appearance that a stranger would never have picked him for an officer of high rank. One day a raw recruit of his brigade who had lost some books, asked a veteran where he isdom or folly of strikes, and the benefits to flag. The recruit hastened to Morgan's tent, Explanations of Words and Phrases.

"Does Jim Morgan live here?" "My name is James Morgan," answered the General.

"Then I want you to hand over those books you stole from me!" "I have none of your books, my dear

"That's a lie," cried the soldier. boys say you are the only thief in camp. Turn out them books, or I'll grind your carcass into apple-sass!"

Gen. Morgan appreciated the joke, and laughed heartily, but when the recruit began pulling off his coat to make good his threats. the officer informed him of his relations to the brigade.

"Waal, blast me if I'd take you for a Brigadier!" said the man. "Excuse me, Genyet."

> Too Much for the Dog. [Philadelphia Times.]

A good story is told of a dog that one day discovered an organ-grinder's monkey seated upon a bank within his master's grounds. and at once made a rush for it. The monkey, which was attired in jacket and hat, awaited the onset in tranquillity, so undisturbed that reconnoiter.

The animals took a long stare at each other, but the dog was evidently recovering from his surprise, and was about to make a spring for the intruder, when the moukey raised his paw and saluted by lifting his

The effect was magical. The dog's head and tail dropped, and he sneaked off to the house, refusing to leave it until his polite but mysterious visitor had departed. Ladies—Send to Ruth Goldsmith, Chicago, for free

A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Nov.

Subject: God's Blessing Upon Solomon. Kings, 9:1-9.

15, 1896. 150 H

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION. We cannot lay down any uniform method of studying the Bible. The parts differ considerably, and call for diverse methods of study. Prof. Hiram F. Reed stated once that "the Bible is the most dramatic book in the world. not even excepting Shakspere's plays, and argues that the same care and art required in reading Shakspere should be applied to the reading of the Bible."

What the Professor said is particularly true of, e. g., the Book of Job. The Canticles may be classed here. Then, some parts remind us of stories, as the Books of Ruth and Esther; others of history, others of letters, others of biography, etc. John Fox, who wrote "The History of the Martyrs," said: "A poor yoeman has been known to give a load of hay for a few leaves of St. Paul's Epistles, or of a Gospel."

THE CONDITIONS OF SOLOMON'S SUCCESS. Data.

We have two accounts-1 Kings, 9:1-9, and 2 Chr., 7: 11-22. Verses 12, 17-22 are quite parallel to the account in 1 Kings. Verses 13-16 are an amplification of V. 3 in the account found in 1 Kings. References on 1 Kings, 9: 1-9.

V. 1. Finished building the Temple. 6:37, 38: 7:2-51: 2 Chr., 7:11; 8:1. King's house. 7:1; 2 Chr., 7:11; 8:1. As to other building by Solomon, see 2 Chr., 8:2-6; Ecc., 2:4.

All Solomon's desire. 9:11, 19; Ecc., 2: 10. V. 2. In Gibeon. 3:5; 2 Chr., 1:7-12. This the second appearance. 11: 9; 2 Chr., V. 3. I have heard thy prayer. 2 Ki., 20: 5; Ps., 10: 17; 66: 19; 116: 1; Dan., 9:23; St.

John, 11:42; Acts, 10:31. I have hallowed this house (Temple). 8:10, 11; St. Matt., 6:9. To put my Name there. 8:29.; Deu., 12: 5, 11, 21; 16:11. Mine eyes and heart there. Den., 11: 12: 2 Chr., 6:40; 7:15, 16; Ps., 132:13, 14; Jer., 15:

V. 4. If thou wilt walk before me. 3:14; 8: enjoyment of their favorite game, dramatic | 25; 11:4, 6, 38; 14:8; 15:5; Deu., 28:1; 2 Chr., 7:17, 18; Job, 23:11, 12; Ps., 15:2; 26: Overwrought by stimulating circum- 1, 11; Prov., 20:7; Zec., 3:7; St. Luke, 1:6;

V. 5. Establish the throne. 2:4; 6:12; 8: increased the amount of his bet over that | 15, 20; 2 Sam., 7:12, 13, 15, 16; 1 Chr., 22:10 Ps., 89:28-39: 132:11, 12. V. 6. If ye turn from following me. 1 Sam. 2:30; 2 Sam., 7:14; 1 Chr., 28:9; 2 Chr., 7:

19-22; 15:2.

Serve other gods. 11:4-10; Josh., 23:15, 16 V. 7. I cut off. Leva 18: 24-28; Deu., 4: 26; 29:26-28; 2 Ki., 17:20-23; 25:9; Jer., 7:15; 24:9; Eze., 33: 27-29; St. Luke, 21:24. Will cast out this house (Temple). 2 Ki. 25:9; 2 Chr., 7:20; 36:19; Jer., 7:4-14; 26: 6, 18; 52:13; Lam., 2:6, 7; Eze., 24:21; Mic., 3:12; St. Matt., 24; 2; St. Luke, 21:24. Israel a proverb. Deu., 28: 37; Neh., 4:1-4; Ps., 44: 14; Is., 65; 15; Jer., 24:9; Lam., 2: 15, 16; Joel, 2:17.

V. 8. This house (Temple) which is high, be hissed. 2 Chr., 7: 21; Isa., 64:11; Jer., 19:8; Shall say, Why flath the Lord done this? V. 9. Because they forsook the Lord. Den. 50:7; Lam., 2:16, 17; 4:13-15.

Reading the 9th chapter of 1 Kings continuously with chapter 8 we would imagine the events mentioned in shapter 9 succeeded quite soon those of chapter 8. But there was a quite J. C. Hinch, Spring City, Tenn .- Of Redgreat interval. As soon as Solomon became King he began to arrange for the building of the Temple. He was born 2971 A. M., and anointed King at 18 years of age, 2989 A. M. The foundation of the Temple was laid A. M. 2992, Solomon being 21 years old. The build-When this was done he drew a long ing of the Temple required seven years, 6:38. breath, almost a gasp, of relief. Then he It was dedicated 3000 A. M. Then Solomon carefully separated his own original money spent 13 additional years in constructing "his also of members of the 7th Kan. Cav. who reown house." 7:1. It is called "the King's | member writer being injured; by Geo. Mowry, house" in this lesson, 9:1. We pass over an interval then of at least 13 years between chapters 8 and 9 of 1 Kings. Verse 10 mentions 20 years as the sum of time for building both the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, April 6, 1894, belonged Temple and Solomon's own house, 2 Chr., 8:1. We date this lesson 3013 A. M.-13 years game as much as I do, I give it up from this after the dedication of the Temple, 24 years ble, Boulder, Colo .- Of James Monroe, Hen-

It is evident Solomon was beginning to acter. When busy in building enterprises his at Baltimore, but was last heard of in Rochesmind was employed; but with success and ambition and leisure came temptations. The my possession simply because I had not had time had arrived calling for warnings. See

The scene of this lesson was Jerusalem. that would make me do a thing like that is | The Temple was built there on Mt. Moriah. one that I dare not risk again. I cannot It is not known where "his own house," "the touch the money that I won with it, for it King's house," was constructed, but it is supposed the location was on Mt. Zion. This was Object of the Second Appearance.

We find that God appeared to Solomon at Gibeon, in the year 2990 A. M., or about 24 years before this second appearance. See 3:3. The first appearance was rather to encourage and bless Solomon : the second was more for warning than blessing. It was a delicate, critical period in the King's life when the Lord appeared the second time, possibly the turning point in the moral career of the King. Solomon was left with no excuse. It is sad for the chronicler to be obliged to record so much that is discreditable to Solomon. We see the perils of prosperity. It is a gross error to build a care of W. Ward, Pleasantville, Pa. - Of Co. B. material Temple and let the bodily (physical) | 16th Pa. Cav.; by John Thomas, Galva, Ill. structure (the human body) become wrecked through intemperance, sensuality, etc. At vania Reserves; last heard of in Bloomington this second interview of God and Solomon we Ill., about 16 years ago; by C. C. Burwell, 480 see how commendation and criticism merge. Goodhue street, St. Paul, Minn.—Of James see how commendation and criticism merge. God is willing to accept the work of Solomon's might be likely to find them. The veteran | hand and heart (the Temple), but, at the same of that organization; by John Hutchinson, said the only thief in the brigade was Jim | time, the presentation of such a structure can | Clarion, Iowa.

1. Appeared the second time. It is not to be understood that, in the interval of 24 years, no communication had been held between God and Solomon. We know to the contrary. See 6:11-13. The "appearance" of God is a special method of communication and may be considered rather as an interview. God and Solomon met twice up to date in this special form. There was only one other such interview, but it was not for blessing, nor for warning, but for condemnation. 11:9-12. These three manifestations are full of suggestion.

2. As. V. 2. The second appearance was "as" the first, not as to place, for the second dependencies as only fit objects for plunder, was at Jerusalem, while the first occurred at and when resistance is offered to her misrule Gibeon; not as to object, for the second was to she adds slaughter and cruelty to rapine. warn, while the first was to bless, but as to It is no wonder that the Cuban patriots remanner. Referring to the account of the first interview (3:5) we find the Lord appeared "in a dream by night," 2 Chr., 7: 12, states the second interview was "by night." Jamieson calls it probably "a supernatural vision."

3. I have heard thy prayer. 3. It would be an interesting exercise to compare the items referred to in the lesson with the prayer before and see how the Lord, in 9:3-9, answered the prayer of chapter 8. E. g., compare "I have heard thy prayer" (V. 3) with 8:29, "not fail

thee a man" (V. 5) with 8:25. "Heard" means answered. 4. Prayer and supplication. V. 3. Prayer is general word embracing all kinds of request. Supplication means humble prayer, begging,

earnest entreaty.
5. Hallowed. 3. Made holy, consecrated set apart for the special uses of religion and worship. 8:10, 11; 2 Chr., 5:13, 14. 6. Put my name there. V. 3. See 8:28. Be present, accept sacrifices, comfort worshipers. 7. Perpetually. V. 3. See 2 Chr., 7:16.
"Night and day." 8:29. "Not leave us nor forsake us." 8:57. "At all times." 8:59. We are not to suppose the absence of all conditions. Nor do we get the idea of eternal perpetuity. The Temple itself did not continue. We notice the warnings and denunciations of verses 6-9, which show limitating circum-

commission of evil. The Government ultimately failed (V. 5) on account of sin. As the word "perpetually" is modified so is "for

ever" in V. 5, and for the same reason.

8. Walk before me. V. 4. Obey my commandments, statutes, judgments, etc. V. 4. 6. 9. At all. V. 6. We must not compromise in an iots. God would have us aim to wholeness. We notice how much Christ thought of entirely in goodness. "Wilt thou be made whole?" he asks. "We are complete in Him (Christ)." But some render "If ye shall altogether turn." God does not give us up wholly because we err in some particular.

10. Serve other gods. V. 6. The substitushould have for God-the crowding out of the religious by the secular; the devotion of time and money due the Church to any merely physical (carnal) object-may be regarded as practical idolatry.

1. Solomon built God's house first. We should not consuit our own convenience before we do that of God. A place of worship was of prior importance. Building it first, Solomon made sure the Temple would be constructed. The King's house could be gotten along without. Even while building "his own house," he and his people needed a place for worship. Seek first the Kingdom of Heaven. There is a mathematical status or arrangement of things

after the divine method of valuation. 2. God has taken care that we be thoroughly enlightened as to religious requirements, so that if we sin we are verily guilty. 3. Give attention to the construction of houses of worship, and to their care and couvenience and comfort.

4. We must obey all of God's commandments. Our blessings are contingent on our goodness. 5. The law of retribution is sure as the fact of evil doing. How much the words "if" in V. 4 and "if" in 6 mean-blessing or condem-

6. Warning has its place as well as blessing; chiding as well as encouragement. There are critical periods in the moral life of every person. The experienced should make it their special work to watch for such exigencies and help men over them. Appear to men at such times in warning. It is necessary for us to know the evils of wrong doing, as well as the advantages of proper conduct.

7. Notice how much allusion is made to what good things God has done for us in contrast with our forsaking him. See V. 9. The fact God is so gracious to us renders it so much more base in us to do evil. When God has brought us forth from the Egypt of sin into the Canaan of holiness, it is evidence of depravity not to heed His commands.

Shall we obey and rejoice in God's favor? or, shall we do violence to His commands and be cut off from holy content and eternal comfort? Every person is responsible for his reply. But the answer involves what the New Testament means by Heaven vs. Hell-reward vs. punishment, happiness vs. remorse, self-interest vs. self-ruin.

Mrs. Hudnut's free offer to Invalid Ladies on age 6 will interest all women.

THE QUESTION SQUAD. Veterans Auxious to Find Their Comrades-Who

Can Aid Them! Unquiries for the whereabouts of persons will be published in this column once, free, but they can-not appear for some time after receipt, owing to the great number sent us. By watching our Reunion columns during Reunion season the whereabouts of Secretaries having regimental rosters may be ascertained, and signed communications will furnish the desired information very frequently.1

ILLINOIS .- Of Thomas Lear, father of Geo. Lear, Co. H. 139th Ill., who formerly lived at Arlington, Ill.; by C. A. Howe, Wyanet, Ill. -Of Co. B. 24th Ill.; by George E. Hanson, Hunter, Ill. -Of Lieut, Ryan, Co. I, 23d Ill. by J. S. McDaniel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa .-- Of Co. I, 156th Ill.; by Uriah Smith, Aurora, Mo. INDIANA.-Of William Reeves, Co. A. 149th Ind.; by Mrs. Margaret Reeves, 1000 North Water street, Terre Haute, Ind .- Of James M. Johnson, Co. A, 84th Ind., who left his home in Farmland, Ind., about 22 years ago, and was once heard of in Texas; by Mrs. Lizzie Dixon, Farmland, Ind .--- Of Col. Thomas Harrison and Capt. Emerson, both of the 39th Ind.; by mond Reed, 39th Ind., last heard of in Andersonville Prison; by Boyd Eavers, Great Bend, Kan.

lowa .- Of Maj. McCalla, 10th Iowa; by Daniel Sleeper, Cheyenne, Wyo. KANSAS.-Of Alonzo Chase, Co. D. 7th Kan. Cav., who was detailed as mechanic to the repair-wagon, and was at Rienzi, Miss., in 1862;

Wyanet, Ill. MISCELLANEOUS. - Of company and regiment to which William Smith, colored, who died at by J. S. McDaniel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa .- Of Walter E. and Fred I. Marble; by W. H. Marry Monroe, and Joseph Smith, formerly of Clark County, Va.; by Mrs. M. Lewis, 448 S. Cameron street, Harrisburg, Pa. --- Of George waver somewhat considerably in moral char- H. Giles, a Son of Veteran, who formerly lived ter, N. Y.; by Mrs. M. E. Durrell, 1104 Lemon street, Philadelphia, Pa .- Of John C. Watson, last heard of in Missouri; by Edward T. Wat son, Port Blakely, Wash. OHIO .- Of Capt. Stone, Co. K. 31st Ohio; by

Ernest Walter, Gray Summit, Mo. --- Of Frank M. Yeckley, Cyrus B. Valentine, Frank Story, and Lesley Hayden, all of Battery B, 1st Ohio L. A.; by Alonzo D. Lee, Romeo, Mich .- Of Co. I, 15th Ohio; by L. G. Griggs, Junction City, O .- Of Capt, John King, Lieut, Ritter, Lieut, W. M. Shoemaker, Serg't Charles Sweet, and Charles Layton, all of the 4th Ohio Cav. by Malinda Splitlog, Tiff City, Mo. - Of Co. G, 74th Ohio, who remember John B. Tope; by Mrs. Jennie Tope, 1710 South Mead St., Racine, Wis .- Of Co. B, 82d Ohio, who remember John Kautz, who enlisted Sept. 23, 1864, and served one year; by Mrs. Rosa Kantz, 2299 Colerain avenue, Cincinnati, O .- Of John Rarick, who is thought to have enlisted at Cincinnati, O., in 1863; by James Roberts, Valley Center, Kan.

PENNSYLVANIA. - Of comrades of Thos. Herron, Co. H, 10th Pa.; by Mrs. Bridget Herron, Of J. L. Burwell, who served in the Pennsyl-McMillen, Co. A, 188th Pa., or other members

Hood's Sarsaparills, the king of medicines, con-

Spain as a Colonizer.

New York Commercial Advertiser.] England has been termed the international highwayman. The title is not undeserved. But while England may rob she at least endeavors to atone for her brigandage by civilizing those who come under her sway. The same is true, measurably, of France and Germany. Not so with Spain. however. That power, in spite of loud pretensions to Christianity, looks upon colonial fuse to be satisfied with anything less than fuse to be satisfied with anything less than absolute independence. They know that there is no more hope of justice for Cuba at the hands of her Spanish oppressor than the hands of her Spanish oppressor than —Jo King, Phillips Station, Pa. there was of mercy for ancient Peru at the hands of Pizarro.

Not Meant that Way. [Commercial Traveler.] An Oklahoma editor expresses his thanks

for a basket of oranges thus: "We have received a basket of oranges from our friend, Gus Bradley, for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly six inches in diameter." On a tombstone in Indiana is the following inscription: "This monument was erected to the memory of John Jinkins, accidently shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

A Coroner's jury in Maine reported that deceased came to his death by excessive drinking, producing apoplexy in the minds of the jury." A Michigan editor received some verses

not long ago, with the following note of ex-planation: "These lines were written 50 stances, and prove the idea of perpetuity is not subsolute, but subject to modification by the slept in his grave merely for pastime." MYSTERY.

SKETCH OF A VETERAN PUZZLER.



ABRAHAM HEDDING MERRILL.

PROTEUS, the subject of this sketch, was born March 8, 1831, at Lynn Common, Mass., and is the fifth son of the late Rev. Abraham D. Merrill, a minister of the M. E. Church, well known in his day as a talented and leading preacher among his colaborers in New England, and honored with election to two General Conferences; viz., Philadelphia, 1832, and Baltimore, 1840. The son had limited schooling, and this, with three terms in a eminary, completed his studies. In 1848 he met with a serious accident, which nearly cost him his life, and as it was left him a cripple. This mis-fortune turned the whole course of his life. With no greater ambition than a young, active physique prompted, he expected a life of manual labor, whereas he found that new and gentler energies pointed out a life of comparative quiet and seclusion. His pen is responsible for quite a number of poetic effusions, written and published before he was drawn into the puzzle arena. His prose and verse appeared statedly over the noms of COMMO-DORE and VICTOR in Massachusetts and New Hampshire papers. His first venture as a tyro in egitimate puzzle work was in R. O. CHESTER'S Journal nine years ago, since which time he has contributed largely of verse-flats, double-word enigmus being apparently his forte. Although period, he prizes puzzle work and esteems it as a fascinating and enjoyable pastime, and continues composing, blending the mystic with the poetic, to tease in generous emulation the veterans and tyros of our dear old Thedom.

NEW PUZZLES.-NO. 266.

NOS. 2633-34-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. To work with a needle and thread. 3. Dips or dives. (Unab.) 4. Deprives. 5. A symbol. 6. A village of the Netherlands, in North Brabant. 7. A native or inhabitant of the West. 8. Stars. (Stand.) 9. Sieges.* (Stand.) 10. Nearer. -A. DANDY, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1. A letter. 2. A shoe,* (Stand.) 3. The Eurobean starling. 4. A haif-suppressed, broken laugh.
5. Any sting ray. 6. Rawhide cut into strips.

-REX FORD, Alplaus, N. Y. NO. 2635-ANAGRAM. Ha! ha! Our pert, pigheaded Cap., T.G.M., in it! -Poly, Brookiya, N. Y.

NOS. 2636-37-SQUARES. 1. A King of Libys. (Lemp.) 2. A Province of Chile. 3. Recovered to the fist, as a hawk.* 4. The group of Arachnida which includes the mites and ticks. 5. Relating to the morning. 6. To of palms, increase in value with age, if manage.* 7. A son of Cotys, King of Thrace. healthy, and a specimen eight or 10 years (Lemp.) 1. Any one of numerous species of tropical

American birds, 2. A mineral, also called octa-

hedrite. (Enc. Dic.) 3. Canine. 4. The Desmon-cus. (Fost. Med. Dic.) 5. Guided. 6. A terpens

found in the volatile oil derived from Asarum. 7 Laden or loaded again. -Miss Fit, St. Marys, O. NO. 2638-DOUBLE WORD ENIGMA. ALL is a "stem, rare," pliant and tough, For "pleasing a" dude or arming a rough, "First cannot" gnaw it, but ah! it can two When urchins are whacked to settle their due -PROTEUS, Canobie Lake, N. H.

NOS. 2639-40-SQUARE AND DIAMOND. (To the sporting fraternity.) 1. Town of Venezuela. 2. Worshiping. Champion pacer of the world. 4. Town of France. (Wore.) 5. An itinerant poet. 6. Motets. 7. Town, Warsaw, Poland, Prussia. (B.j.) 1. A letter. 2. The possessive form of it. 3. To irritate. 4. County of Kentucky. 5. A sudden invasion. 6. The horse that downed Robert J. and Frank Agan on Sept. 18, 1896, at Mystic Park, Conn.

7. One who sells paper, etc. 8. The Goddess of Fury. 9. Imbeciles. 10. Town of Hindostan. (Worc.) Il. A letter. -DAN D. LYON, Pitcairn, Pa.

NO. 2644-ANAGRAM. I see it uprises a land. 16 to 1, the people's plea, Reverberates o'er hill and lea, The heralds chant with accents clear "Columbia's hosts will soon appear To fight her cause, to set her free."

Upon the emerald diamond we Possess a team disdainfully, With sinking hearts their score we hear 'Mongst mountain crags and by the sea,

The Summer girls rule artfully, A beau ideal will have no fear When fondled by these maidens dear, Despite their ratio oft may be

-ZOROASTER, Philadelphia, Pa. NOS. 2642-3-DIAMONDS. 1. A letter. 2. The god Pluto. 3. Old form of deale. (Murray.) 4. Amphibious, insectivorous mammals found in Russia. 5. Took an unnopeful view. 6. Where the famous puzzleress Duchess Sauerkraut made her debut. 7. Belied. 8. Darkens.*). Seals. (Cent.) 10. Overreached. 11. A letter.

-GI GANTIC, St. Louis, Mo. 1. In Alumnus. 2. A wicker fish basket. 3. A noted American actress; born April 22, 1860. (Cent. Encyc.) 4. Obliterations. 5. Saits of the resinic acids. 6. A great, but inquisitive, Mongolian, who smokes the T. G. M. stoga. 7. An advocate. 8. Humiliates. (Cent.) 9. Abodes. 10. A town of Upper Egypt. 11. In Eugene. -ARCANUS, Iowa City, Iowa.

NO. 2644-TRANSPOSITION. flove to linger by the way, The miller's daughter, fair, to see As she comes, singing some sweet lav. Along the road so cheerfully. Her manner, always light and free, Does make my heart with pleasure thrill,

This pretty maiden from the mill, Her hair is brown, her eyes are gray, Her teeth are FIRST as FIRST can be: Her face as fair as fairest May, Possesses charms of high degree. We stand beneath the old oak tree, Close by the little trickling rill; She listens to my humble plea,-

This pretty maiden from the mill.

In fact, she's all the world to me,-

Her pa appeared across the lea; We had no time farewell to say, No time for second theu, for he Approached with great rapidity.

I gave one start, and down the hill

From that fair maiden I did flee!—

That pretty maiden from the mill.

chanced while standing there one day,

Friend, trust me when I say to thee,
Tho' I decamped, I love her still;
My joy, my life, my all is she,—
This pretty maiden from the mill.
—L. M. N. TERRY, Baltimore, Md. NO. 2645-PENTAGON.

(To Kenneth.) 1. A letter. 2. Bill of anchor. 3. A town of Naples, province of Basilica:a. 4. Pillagers. 5. A market-town of France, department of Gironde.

CHAT WITH CONTRIBUTORS.

We want it to be distinctly understood that Poly alone is responsible for the anagram printed above. We do not intend to have it thought we are in any way whatsoever mixed up in the heisous libel.—

Dan D. Lyon contributes a couple of novelties in the fogm line, the combination on sojersh being one of the best we have ever seen.—Any puzzler having a Webster's International, in good condition, for sale, should correspond with L. M. N. Terry, C. N. Crowder, 715 Mosher street, Baltimore.—We are pleased, indeed, to present the likeness and biography of Proteus, one of our We want it to be distinctly understood that Poly likeness and biography of Proteus, one of our oldest puzzlers, who, as will be seen, made his debut under our chaperonage. We will send Quillets one year to the sender of the best diaand on CANOBIE LAKE, Brother Merrill's home. We will also award 10 yearly subscriptions to "Mystic Tree" (of "deadly parallel" fame) for contributions, as follows: 1. Best eleven diamond; 4. Best seven square; 3. Best thirteen diamond; 4. Best eight square; 5. Best half square; 6. Best pyramid or inverted pyramid; 7. Best rhomboid; 8, 9, 10. For three flats of any kind. Mark all contributions For Prize. tributions FOR PRIZE.

Some Practical Suggestions for Our Agricultural Readers.

lants for Room Decoration.

The use of growing plants in the decoration of parlors and balls is becoming quite universal, and the practice is one to be commended, for it encourages the development of a taste for beauty in its natural forms, and is therefore in the highest degree artistic. Fine plants help to beautify a room quite as much as fine pictures and statuary. Their grace of outline and rich color attract the eve, and please the most careful observer as lew other things in a room will. Plants for room decoration must have firm foliage and be able to stand the effects of gas, dry air, and the absence of direct sunlight. Flowering plants of the ordinary class, and all plants having foliage of a soft texture, soon droop and sicken under these conditions. and are therefore comparatively worthless except for temporary use. Only those plants having foliage of thick, firm texture are able to withstand the debilitating effects of use



Palms are perhaps the most popular of all plants for parlor use. This for two reasons: They have a graceful stateliness and beauty that belong to few other plants; they are tropical in their luxuriance, massive, and in harmony with any room or any style of furnishing; and they are better able to bear such conditions as exist in ordinary rooms than most plants. Do you want a tall plant for a corner? You can find nothing finer than a healthy Seaforthia, with leaves five or six feet in length, arching outward from the center of the plant like gigantic plumes. (Stand.) 7. A tube producing musical sounds. 8.

Marine chætopod annalids. 9. Textile fabrics having corded surface. (Stand.) 10. Village of the Nytherlands. 11. A letter.

The center of the plant like gigantic primes.

Do you want a plant that does not grow tall, to stand before a mirror, or in some other place where a low mass of foliage is appropriate the center of the plant like gigantic primes. place where a low mass of foliage is appropriate? Then a Latania Borbonica will surely please you, with its broad, fan-sha shining leaves. Phonix reclinata is another most excellent palm, not as tall or stately in its habit as Seaforthia elegans, but in many ways more desirable. It has an iron constitution and is the sturdiest of all the family. Plants of this species, as, indeed, of all kinds old is worth a considerable sum, and always salable. Areca lutescens is a palm of medium size, very graceful in habit, and well adapted to use of stands and jardinieres. Licuala (Pritchardia) grandis, shown in the accompanying engraving, is one of the noblest fanleaved palms in existence, but owing to the comparatively high price at which it is held

it has not become as popular as its exquisite beauty deserves. To grow palms well, you must give them a deep pot or vase. This is quite important, as the roots run down, if given a chance to do so, instead of spreading out. Provide the best of drainage to guard against the evils of overwatering. Use rich garden loam, in which some sharp sand should be mixed to make the soil open and easily drainable. When plants are kept standing in a shady place for long at a time, be very careful about watering. Evaporation will take place slowly, and it will not be necessary to apply water oftener than once a week in Summer, and not so often in Winter. If too much is given the soil will become heavy and sour. It is advisable to move the plants to a light and airy place as often as possible, leaving them there until wanted for decorating the room again. Thus they can be kept in health. Wash the foliage once a week .-

American Agriculturist. Reasons for Using the Separator. Every person who keeps five or more cows, with the object of making as much butter from them as possible, who makes gilt-edge butter, and who is interested in progressive dairying, would find in the hand separator a money-making machine. It effectually

skims the milk, thereby saving all the cream Where impurities have fallen into the milk, such as hairs, dirt, manure, etc., the separator removes them, so that their influence on the cream is much diminished. In Summer separator cream is free from milk curds, which often occur in cream skimmed by hand and cause trouble in butter-making. The separator is also a labor-saving device when one becomes familiar with its use and care. The necessity for caring for many pans and cans is done away with in a large degree. The amount of force required to run a hand separator is not great enough to tire an average man

seriously. Cut Straw and Leaves. There is one point of advantage in the use of cut straw or leaves which largely influences laying in Winter, and that is the warmth retained in the poultry house. It is not that these materially create warmth, but they keep the winds from coming in along the floor, and as they also absorb dampness they prevent the settling of moisture on the walls. Let anyone go into a stable or stall that has four or five inches or more of leaves on the floor and the stall will be found warmer and more comfortable than

one having the floor bare. Heretofore it has been claimed that the best crosses for market were obtained by using Toulouse ganders and Embden females but recent experiments at the Rhode Island Station did not confirm the claim, the best results, in a majority of cases, resulting when the male was of the Embden breed. As the Embden is pure white in plumage it has also an advantage in producing feathers that are

Protect the Trees.

white.

If an orchard is worth planting it is worth protecting. Some orchardists of course live in localities where there is no need of pro tecting, because there are no rodents to be a menace. But in the thinly-settled regions the ravages by rodents is very great. The best protector is a shield of wire and lath, the wire being used to hold the lath together. The cost is small. A tree is the work of years, but it may be destroyed in a single night by a rabbit.

Farm Notes,

The New York Experiment Station found that in the case of five cows the first pint of milk contained only three per cent. of fat, while the last pint contained 6.85 per cent., and the mixed milk from the whole milking averaged 2.55 per cent. In every instance the first half contained only one-third to one-half as much fat as the last half. Similar results are reported in Connecticut, also in Indiana and New Hampshire.

R. O. CHESTER. growth.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.